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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1871. NO. 44.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reorganization of the Russian Army

Reorganization of the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 26.—A general order of the War Office directs the entire reorganization of the Imperial army, and calling to arms the whole adult male population of the country. The order creates the numerical strength of the field and landwehr forces of the Empire to the total of one million one hundred thousand men when required for war purposes. The sixty-six regiments of Cossacks are not included. The order creates also further the military force in reserve to be employed in the event of an invasion. The order is equivalent to the mobilization of the entire nation, and makes every man in the country, capable of bearing arms, a soldier on the peace footing. The reinforcements ordered to the artillery will add the strength of one thousand guns to the batteries already in service.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 27.—Queen Victoria contributed £5,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The fund at the Mansion House last night amounted to £47,000. The Mayor of Bristol announces that he has received £1,600 for Chicago.

Thirty men in the mine at Lenham, where the explosion occurred, are known to be dead. The pit is on fire. Another explosion is feared.

Matters are all arranged for a match between an English horse and the American horse Harry Bassett for £10,000 a side, $2,000 to be allowed the owner of Harry Bassett to run the match in England. The distance is to be one mile and a half. The horses are to carry even weight.

PARIS, October 27.—Rossel, the Communist leader, appealed for the second time from the decision of the military court, before which he was tried. The appeal has again been rejected.

The Pardon Commission meet on November 8th, when a large proportion of the Communists remaining in prison will probably be liberated.

M. Ganifel is to be sent by the Government to Frankfort to meet the agent of North Germany, to arrange the details for carrying out the customs portions of the recently concluded treaty.

Prince Napoleon has definitely resigned his seat in the Council General of Corsica and has gone to Italy.

LONDON, October 27.—United States Minister Schenck is indisposed, and has gone into the country to recuperate.

VIENNA, October 27.—The resignation of the Ministry has been accepted by the Emperor. The successor to Count Hohenwart is not yet known. It is probable that Christian Schunerburg will be called on to take the lead of the new Ministry.

LONDON, October 27.—Count Palikao, the last Minister of State under the empire, has published a pamphlet in justification of his conduct during the revolutionary crisis.

COPENHAGEN, October 27.—Ice has formed in the Baltic, threatening navigation.

MADRID, October 27.—The Duke of Montpensier announces that he will take his seat in the Spanish Congress as soon as his daughter's health will permit.

BERNE, October 27.—It is announced that the French Government owes the Swiss Confederation two millions and a half of francs for the maintenance of Bourbaki's army in Switzerland.

ROME, October 27.—Cardinal Antonelli is seriously indisposed.

PESTH, October 27.—All the journals appeal to the people for relief meetings for the sufferers of Chicago.

BERLIN, October 27.—The German Parliament has adopted a resolution approving of the ratification of the treaty with France.

PARIS, October 27.—It is reported that the National Assembly and Government will return from Versailles to Paris before December.

LISBON, October 21.—The Government of the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the west coast of India, has telegraphed to the Government that a revolt is threatened, and asking assistance.

Mine News.

LONDON, October 27.—The steamships Helvetia, Hammonia and Aleppo have arrived out.

LONDON, October 27.—A dispatch from Hong Kong reports the loss of the Roline Maria off Macao. Seven of the crew were drowned.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 27, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for Money and 93 for account. Bonds—5-20's, of 62, 91; do of 65, 91¼; do of 67, 92¾; 10-40's, 85¾.

Petroleum—Refined 17¼@18d.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—5-20s of '62, 96¼@96¾.

PARIS, October 27.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 300,000 francs. Rentes 57 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Cotton from Bombay to the 27th 6,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are less favorable on account of the dullness of the cotton market here.

Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese 58s 6d. Petroleum—Crude 10d; refined 17½@18d.

ANTWERP, October 27.—Refined petrolum 49 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1871.

ARREST OF TWEED.

Sheriff Brennan received about noon to-day a warrant from the court at Albany for the arrest of William M. Tweed, and authorizing the acceptance of bail in the sum of $2,000,000. The order was served at half past two, when Jay Gould, Commodore Garrison and others appeared and filed bonds for Tweed's appearance. The Sheriff states that he had coppers to arrest Ingersoll, Connolly and Sweeny, but that he had not served the papers, as he could not find the parties. In the affidavit upon which proceedings against Tweed by Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, it is charged in the complaint that Tweed violated his official trust in the matter of the Erie Railway suits against the city, while President of the Board of Supervisors; was guilty of gross waste upon the city in securing the payment of fraudulent and corrupt claims. The suit is in the name of the Board of Supervisors, and the complaint, which has annexed to it various papers containing fraudulent accounts, demands the recovery of the moneys illegally procured by Tweed. Tweed has been lately engaged in making assignments of his property to members of his family and other parties.

The *Herald* thinks it certain that Tweed will never go to the Senate again, and that he will be removed from the Commissionership of public parks.

The arrest of Tweed is talked about all over the city. The reformers begin to think work has been practically commenced to secure a change in the city government and give to justice its dues. The Tweed political organizations, which are very numerous, feel disappointed at to-day's action. There is much interest as to what will be the bail demanded, and further proceeding from day to day will be exciting, especially to politicians of all parties. Tweed's bail was fixed at two millions, and was promptly furnished. The bondsmen were carefully examined by Sheriff Brennan. Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway, who qualified for one million; Benjamin Fairchild, the Tammany auctioneer, qualified for $500,000; Terrence Farley and Bernard Kelly, Tammany politicians, each qualifying for $500,000, Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, qualified for $500,000.

Tweed has been busy all the evening consulting with his counsel, John Graham, and other legal gentlemen.

TRIAL OF THE ABORTIONIST AND MURDERER.

In the Rosenzweig trial this afternoon, the case for the defense was opened, counsel for the prisoner saying he would clearly disprove the evidence for the prosecution. A Mrs. Bowlsby, other than the mother of the deceased girl, testified that the handkerchief found on the victim belonged to her daughter. The prisoner testified that he passed under the name of Ascher. The case will probably be closed to-morrow.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer Hansa, from Bremen.

COLAH A LUNATIC.

Judge Daly has decided that Colah, the wealthy Parsee, shall be sent to Bombay as a lunatic.

ANOTHER THOUSAND.

Messrs. Wendt and Rannelsbury have received orders of the Baltic Lloyd Mail Steamship Company, of Stettin, to pay another thousand to the Chicago Relief Fund.

NOT DONE WITH HALL YET.

Ex-Judge Barrett declares that District Attorney Garvin did not subpœna the proper persons to testify before the grand jury concerning Mayor Hall. The persons to be subpœnaed were mainly ignorant of the facts; hence no bill was found. He also states that the prosecution against Hall is only suspended.

THE RESIGNATION OF NATHANIEL SANDS

From the CHICAGO TRIBUNE account of the request of Peter Cooper, who states that Sands made seventy-five thousand dollars as a commission for selling bonds of the city to Belmont and Rothschild, and Sands's defense is that he received only half of one per cent. commission. It is stated that Sands will be prosecuted for the recovery of the sum thus received.

REFORM NEEDED IN BROOKLYN.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, responding to a communication asking whether he will be a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, says that reform in the affairs of the city is needed; that the evils which have resulted from the long dynasty in public matters may be seen in the city of New York.

A YOUTHFUL SUICIDE.

Bertha Smith, a young girl of eleven years, committed suicide this morning by swallowing paris green. It is said that the cause for the act was because her parents prevented her from attending a party.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

This morning it was announced that the Convention would visit New Haven to-morrow. It was voted to communicate the recommendations of the Convention to the Governors of the several States, with the request that they be laid before the State Legislature. A supplemental report from the committee on dividends recommends the appointment of attorneys, and that no life insurance company divide its surplus. Tabled. A committee was appointed to consider the best method of supervising companies insuring imparied lives. The resolution on capital stock of companies was made the special order for this afternoon. Recess.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A team on the Pacific Railroad ran over a fifteen feet embankment, near San Joaquin river, yesterday. Four passenger cars were wrecked, and several persons injured.

The jury in the Medicott murder case, at Garnet, Kansas, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

A Matamoras, Mexico, telegram of the 25th, says: Saltillo still holds out against the Monterey revolutionists. Escobedo, the commander-in-chief of the Juarezist troops, is marching in force against the rebels under Senors Morales and Hamaka. The inhabitants of the smaller cities of Nuevo Leon have pronounced against General Trevino. Two thousand Mexican citizens have crossed into Texas in order to escape a rebel proscription and rebel violence at home.

Jerome Brooks was hung at Delphi, Indiana, yesterday, for the murder of Slater at Logansport. He was stoutly indifferent to the last. He was allowed to place the noose around his neck.

Wm. C. Scott was executed at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday for the murder of a man and two small children.

Litchfield, cashier of a Boston clothing house, is charged with embezzling $15,000.

Private dispatches were received at Cincinnati yesterday that Gen. Robert Anderson died at Nice, France, on last Thursday evening. He had gone from Yevay to Nice three weeks ago, hoping to receive benefit from the change. His family were with him. The remains will be brought to the United States vessel Guerriere to this country for interment. It is known that the recent reports concerning his estranged impecuniosity are entirely without foundation, inasmuch as he received full pay as a Brigadier General, and had a handsome income.

An insane man was brought to the hospital at Philadelphia, yesterday, who represented on arrival that the officer who had charge of him was insane; that he took him and placed him under the care of the officials. The officer was accordingly locked up as insane for several hours, and the really insane man escaped.

REV. VAN DE MARK lectures on "The Quack Frog" to-morrow evening. It is necessary to go early to secure a seat.

CHICAGO.

Contents of the City Treasurer's Safe Destroyed—Attempt to Burn a Church—Reduction of Salaries of Municipal Officers—The Union Ticket—Extortionate Prices Put on Building Material.

CHICAGO, October 27.—The City Treasurer's safe was opened yesterday. The contents, consisting of books and papers, were burning. The fire was extinguished, but leaving a charred and almost undistinguishable mass.

An attempt was made by some person to fire the Episcopal cathedral, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. A man was seen to come out of the church, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from a window. The fire was put out before serious damage ensued.

The Committee of Finance in the Board of Aldermen last night offered a resolution, which was laid over, that the different departments are hereby ordered to reduce the salaries of all the employees twenty per cent. for the balance of the fiscal year, and that all persons who refuse to submit to the resolution be discharged, and that all salaried officers who will not consent to the resolution be requested to resign.

CHICAGO, October 27.—The following is the Union ticket for city and county officers agreed upon by the Republican and Democratic committees. The ticket is universally recognized as a most excellent one: Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Treasurer, David A. Gage; County Treasurer, Julian L. Rumsey; Superior Court Judge, John A. Jamieson; Circuit Judge, Samuel W. Fuller; State Senator, Artemus Carter; City Attorney, J. N. Stiles; and City Collector, George Van Hallen; Police Commissioner, Jacob Rhem; Surveyor, Alexander Wolcott; Board of County Commissioners, Julius White, Palmer, John Crawford, C. H. Hitchcock, D. C. S. Kelly, M. C. Stevens, John Jones, Christian Wahl, Manuel Talcott, Joseph Harris, C. H. Harrison, Thomas Lanegan, Samuel Ashton, Joseph Rulle.

The dealers in lumber and brick are demanding extortionate prices for their products. Under this condition of affairs Milwaukee can send a number of cargoes of lumber, which will be sold at fair prices. Brickmakers from other parts of the country are here in order to secure a rebel proscription and rebel violence at home.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG BEATEN.

A Verdict Against Young in the Suit of Mrs. Cook—The Services of Wm. M. Evarts Wanted—Arrest of a Mormon Murderer.

SALT LAKE, October 26.—In the case of Mrs. Cook vs. Brigham Young, the jury this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the whole amount of her claim, with interest, making a total of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars. There were Mormons as well as Gentiles on the jury. The defense gave notice of a new trial.

It is said, and admitted by prominent Mormons, that Brigham Young has applied to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts for his services as counsel, to defend him (Brigham) on the indictments of the present Grand Jury.

Business to-day is unusually dull. The weather indicates Indian Summer.

The Mormon papers of mild views say that in the crusade against the Mormons, the Government and the people are to be sincerely pitied.

The *Herald* discusses the Mormon problems, and says it is a great error to suppose that upon the conviction of the prominent Mormons the Mormon people generally will disclaim polygamy, or that the Government send here troops enough they will give up their faith. This nor any other religious belief can be crushed out, says the *Herald*, by any Government on the earth. The Utah ring and administration cannot, it urges, uproot Mormonism.

James Meachim, a well known Mormon, charged with the murder of Richard Yates, some twelve years ago, was arrested in Salt Lake City on Monday at Round Valley, yesterday, and brought to this city this afternoon.

PHENOMENA AND INCIDENTS OF THE NORTHERN FIRE.

[From the Green Bay Advocate.]

PHENOMENA OF THE FIRE.

There are some phases of the great calamity which fell upon this region last week worthy of scientific investigation. The testimony of the cooler headed survivors of the fires at Peshtigo, the Sugar Bush and Williamsonville is radical as to one phenomena: They say that the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the windward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind of flame, in great clouds, from above the tops of the trees, which fell upon and enveloped everything. The atmosphere seemed one of fire. The poor people inhaled it, or the intensely hot air, and fell down dead. This is verified by the appearance of many of the corpses. They were found dead in the roads and open spaces where there were no visible marks of fire near by, with not a trace of burning upon their bodies or clothing. Over the Sugar Bush, which is an extensive clearing, in some places four miles in width, corpses were found in the open road, between fences which were the only slightly burned. No fire had run upon them, but they laid there as if asleep. This phenomenon accounts for the fact that so many were killed in compact masses. They seemed to have huddled together in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, away from buildings, trees, or other inflammable material, and there to have been suffocated. Buildings not cleared fields were burned in spots of only a few rods in length, and elsewhere not touched. Fish were killed in the streams—as at Peshtigo.

We bear the universal testimony that the prevailing idea among the people of those localities and places was that the last day had come. They nestled hot to be terror-stricken for such imaginings. What other explanation could be given to that immediate time, when there was an ominous warning and sound approaching? A sudden roar, as in the air, and in just before, burst into great clouds of fire, the beasts of the forest came running for succor into the midst of the settlements, and a great, dry, coming, roaring hell of fire fell upon all around. The dreadful scene lacked nothing in the sounding of the last trumpet—and indeed the approach of the awful roaring, and the premonitions from the distance supplied even that to the appalled imaginings of the people.

The fiery theory, we think it is, that continued and widespread fires will bring on rains, has been entirely exploded in this instance. These fires had been nearly or quite three days and nights in the burn over a great area, and still not a drop of rain. The rain only came with a change of wind to the northeast, and several days after the worst burnings were over with.

WHAT A SURVIVOR SAYS.

To a person not in the fire it seems incredible that so many should have perished in the flames. To me—and I presume to most of those who were in the fire—it seems a miracle that so many were saved. If you suppose the worst snow-storm you ever witnessed, and each flake to take a coal of fire in the fire, driven before a fierce wind, and you have some idea of the state of the atmosphere at the time the fire struck the town. We all knew how little the presence of mind many people have in times of great excitement, and but few persons know just what to do when death, in its most appalling form, stares them in the face. Of one thing, however, we may be sure—all, under such circumstances, did the best they are capable of doing. There were deeds of heroism, that fearful night in Peshtigo, that are worthy a place by the side of the brightest and noblest facts of history. Many lost their lives in attempting to save the lives of others. Many have been found clasping each other in death, in affection in their arms, as in the act of shielding them from harm. Some died in attempting to succeed, but saved their children. Husbands and fathers were burned, but saved their families. One was dreadfully burned in attempting to save his wife and two children; but they were burned in a young lady ran for the river with a child in her arms; but, overcome by the heat and fright, fainted and was dragged to the water by some one and saved. In the morning she learned that her sister was burned. One old man, after the fire abated, was found so burned in the side that his entrails hung out. His hands and face were horribly burned, and he suffered intensely for some one to kill him and put an end to his misery.

The Young Democracy Leader in New York.

[From a New York Correspondent to the Chicago Journal.]

The Young Democracy leader is unquestionably to be Jimmy O'Brien. The ring thieves fear him most of all their opponents, and it certainly now looks as if he would be the coming man in the Democratic party of New York. He has been in the city for years. His origin is of the very humblest character, but he has contrived to obtain a powerful political and personal influence over the residents on the east side of New York, comprising the Fifteenth and Twenty-first wards, stretching from third avenue to the East rivers, comprise his territorial district. When Sheriff, Mr. O'Brien scattered most of his earnings among the poor of those wards. In this way he has come to be has contrived to achieve such popularity, that, I am told, his followers would go to the death for him if necessary. Bradley, his Tammany opponent for the Senatorship, will have large sums of money to expend in buying and bribing voters; but should his adherents attempt to count out O'Brien, unquestionably much blood will be shed. O'Brien's friends generally will arm on the night of the election, and many fear that a terrible riot will take place in the Twenty-first ward. It may be, however, that the determined spirit displayed by the O'Brien Democrats will deter the Tammanyites from putting their counting tricks into practice in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards.

The Coal Question at Cincinnati.

The *Commercial* of yesterday says about twenty-five car loads of coal have been arriving in the city daily, principally from the Indiana mines, and some from the Hocking Valley. The arrivals would have been larger but for strikes and the Hocking Valley, the miners having taken advantage of the circumstances to demand higher wages. The steamboat men are raising a dust over the recent action of the City Council in granting permission to the railroad companies to use the steamboat landings for the taking place for coal. They regard it as an encroachment upon ancient and vested rights, and are deeply stirred, though they do not state their purpose regarding it.

By way of correcting the impression that seems to have gone forth that "Chicago has been burned up," the *Evening Journal* says: "While 18,000 houses have been swept away, 42,000 yet remains; and while 92,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an immense city of 245,000 persons has not been disturbed. The whole of the immense area of the West Division, with its miles of dwelling houses, stores, school houses, churches and manufactories, are almost intact, while upon the South Side a great many fine residences yet remain with splendid business blocks, churches and innumerable manufacturing establishments."

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 28.

The sales of the celebrated Steinway Pianos made during the week following last publication are:

Hon. J. K. Moorhead bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano, No. 41,—

James McClellan, Esq., Cannonsburg, Pa., bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano.

J. B. Young, Esq., bought a Steinway Double Round Piano.

Miss Sarah Clark, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

L. Herriott, Esq., bought a Steinway Double Round Piano, &c.

What man in his musical senses would have any other than a Steinway Piano? They are used at all the great concerts, and by all the world-renowned musicians in preference to all others. If you would have no regrets and rueings after purchasing a piano, then get a Steinway at once, for you then have the best of its kind in the world, and judges and amateurs will applaud your choice. At the warehouse of Messrs. Kieber & Bro., the exclusive agents, a splendid choice of Steinway's and other Pianos may be had, at all times and on very liberal terms.

Java Flavored Roast Coffee

Is having a great run. Every family will use it. One-quarter pure Java coffee used. See advertisement on this page.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE STOKES BOUNTY FRAUDS.

Stokes Claims to be Innocent.

New Congressional Standing Committee

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1871.

The Case of Balloch.

Certain Treasury officials, in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, have united in an attempt to smother the case reported by the War Department against Gen. Balloch, the suspended disbursing officer. The statements made in these dispatches having been denied, inquiry has been made directly to Secretary Belknap, whose account of the case does not modify the version given in this correspondence except to make the case stronger against Balloch, as it appears from the Secretary's that part of the bilsting bonds were found to be forged. Gen. Delafield, Inspector of both Treasury and Freedmen's Bureau, and in the private safe depository. The Secretary says the case is such that if the War Department had charge of it, papers for Balloch's prosecution for felony would have been in the hands of the department of justice before this.

The Stokes Bounty Swindle.

Ex-Congressman Stokes having given satisfactory bail, was allowed the freedom of the city to-day, and he went up to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He affects to make light of the charges preferred against him, and says he can easily disprove them when his trial comes on. With regard to Captain Beatty's company, he says that at one time it consisted of three hundred men, and that the lowest average of those who performed service in said company was one hundred and three persons, for whom his private bill contemplated relief. The President has relieved Stokes from further service as Collector of Internal Revenue in Tennessee, and ordered the Deputy Collector to discharge the duties until further orders. According to the specifications in the warrant on which Stokes was arrested, the latter had charge of all the papers in which money was obtained, and that notwithstanding claim agents there were employed in these cases, certificates for bounty money were issued to Stokes, those for privates for one thousand and sixty dollars each, and the claims from two to three thousand dollars each, the sum total aggregating about $120,000, whereas, according to the statement of the Government officials who were sent to Tennessee to work up this case, the full number of men legally entitled to relief, including officers, was only thirty-five, and consequently there were over sixty-five names improperly placed on the rolls, and fraudulent claims were thus allowed for sixty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

It is announced that the various executive departments will be closely investigated, and have even the modesty to insist that the ground is then by virtue of an *imaginary* perpetual lease from a body of men whose authority were to grant them the mere right of *passage* under which they claim, with the apparent acquiescence of the people themselves have never yet had the sanction of a majority of the Supreme Bench.

It is not a small thing to the people of the neighborhood, writes your correspondent evidently does not understand the case, or else puts a low estimate on the rights and interests of the citizens when they happen to stand in the way of the wishes or purposes of a railroad corporation.

ALLEGHENY.

PETROLEUM GAS AS FUEL.

Another Entirely Successful Experiment.

Upon invitation, a considerable number of business men and statesmen assembled at the Lacledo Iron Works, St. Louis, on Saturday, to witness an experiment with a patent for the vaporization and utilization of crude petroleum oil, or rather a comparative test of the vaporized oil as a substitute for coal as fuel. The process, says the *Democrat*, was watched with the deepest interest. The following is given as the practical results:

	Pounds.
Total amount of iron placed in furnace	373,000
Amount taken out after being roiled	24,701
Loss	1,854
Loss on the same amount of iron in coal furnace	2,901
Thus saving in iron alone by the use of gas	1,047
Which, at $2 per lb, would amount to	$2,094 64
Cost of fuel (gas)	42 50
Deduct saving in iron	36 64
Cost remaining	$5 86
Cost of coal to make the same amount of iron	$24 82
	Pounds.
Loss in coal in furnace	7,900
Taken out	6,701
Loss	1,199
Loss with coal in per cent., or	1,192
Deduct loss with gas	199
	993
Which at 2½ cents per lb would amount to	$24 82
Cost of fuel (gas)	21 25
Saving above cost of fuel	$3 57

Showing the extraordinary net saving of $3 56, or 15 per cent.

It is considered that in a specially prepared furnace the results would have increased to a very great extent the per cent. of saving. Those present best versed in the matter expressed the opinion that, even in a proper furnace the same amount of gas would have generated sufficient heat to have prepared the iron for the puddling furnace. The gas, at the time, it is also stated, is the scrap furnace less than one-half the number of hands and only about 40 per cent was required by the gas. In the ordinary preparation of a blast, the time required by coal is from one-half to three-fourths of an hour, while by gas 30 minutes are sufficient. And besides the demonstration of economy in the gas, the furnace is also a less important feature, as evidenced in the total freedom of the whole stack from smoke and cinders. "The sanguine expectation of the gas experimenters," adds the *Democrat*, "were fully justified.

Long Sought for Desideratum.

After repeated experiments and failures, it is claimed that a practical spark and dust arrester has at last been brought to perfection by a Massachusetts man, which consists of a simple cylindrical stack, in nearly the shape of a "thorn of plenty," attached as ordinary smoke stacks are, the mouth running backward toward the center of the locomotive. Within, and at the rear, is suspended a screen, which is placed a wire screen at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the direction of the smoke, and the metal screen is backed up by a perforated plate. Just below the first screen is a perforated apparatus, with a number of pipes, which connect the smoke-stack, connected with the boiler by a valve-pipe under the control of the engine driver. As the refuse matter from the burning fuel passes through the stack, it is moistened by the fire spray ejected from the perforated pipes, which saturates and deadens the ordinary cinders, thereby increasing their weight. Striking at the inclined angle named above against the first screen, they are prevented from passing on through, and fall back under cover of the stack, whence, through the natural motion of the engine, they are directed by a table to the ash-pit below, and thence by chute to the track in a moist and consequently harmless state.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—In the history of first performances, Bartley T. Campbell's comedy, called "Peril," will have an honorable place. It was received with an enthusiasm—some part of which was no doubt personal and local—that refuse matter from the furnace through the will be readily pardoned. Any one who expected it would prove a sensational drama, or even "London Assurance" probably came away from seeing it disappointed. But the audience, and those, who fancied it would exhibit the smoothness and flow of pieces the details whereof had been presented by New York critics, will be disappointed nor in the merit of the piece. Mr. Campbell has not sent on here—even these anticipations may have come short of fruition. But "Peril" must certainly be judged from a standpoint of its own, and by the public can scarcely obtain.

It was produced hurriedly, scarcely rehearsed at all, and played by actors not organized for comedy, to an audience pervaded with an atmosphere of sensationism. The inference may reasonably be made that the author had become convinced by recent experience that the popular mind can only be reached through a certain range of emotion. Those conditions he has evidently sought to combine in a new and varied form; in a form more legitimate and wholesome than is to be found in the episodes from which his suggestions are taken. Scenes that required an intense degree of passion or "strong" acting are turned to a purpose that better serves the cause of personal morality and social order. The scene, where the General shows the licenses of "London Assurance" and "Playing with Fire," and the wicked uncle, Sir Geoffrey, with Bouckault or Brougham; but they are the inevitable results of the endeavor of a young dramatist to digest and assimilate the best and strongest scenes which he himself has seen successful on the stage. The very first mentioned and Sheridan himself could done the same thing to an extent of which only the student of the drama can have any idea.

In point of fact the plot of "Peril" is not strikingly original, but some of the incidents and situations have been worked up in a novel and interesting combination, and the result is a piece, which, while it may not startle, does not fail to please. Furthermore, it is a piece far more natural and sympathetic than in most of the so-called "society pieces" of the day. The acting of the leading parts by Annie Wiley, Mr. Lee, Mr. Gotthold and Miss Hall was such as good as could be expected under the circumstances, and will surely improve with practice. Hearty applause rewarded their efforts, the curtain being raised at the end of the second and last act, and finally Irene was a persistent call for the author, to which Mr. Campbell briefly responded.

The "Peril" is announced for performance at the matinee this afternoon. For Mr. Leake's benefit to-night, the "Three Guardsmen" will be produced. Mr. Leake is specially excellent in the character of *D'Artagnan*. Annie Waite will personate the *Queen*.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The audience present at the above house last night, when Miss Bargon had her benefit, was large, yet not as large as we desired to see there. The play of "Deborah" was performed, with the beneficiary in the title *role*. To say that Miss Bargon acted excellently personated is to tell the simple truth. The character requires the portrayal of the strongest passion, and in this Miss Bargon excels. Up to this time, it is also stated, in the scrap furnace less than one-half the number of hands and only about 40 per cent was required by the gas. In the ordinary preparation of a blast, the time required by coal is from one-half to three-fourths of an hour, while by gas 30 minutes are sufficient. And besides the demonstration of economy in the gas, the furnace is also a less important feature, as evidenced in the total freedom of the whole stack from smoke and cinders. "The sanguine expectation of the gas experimenters," adds the *Democrat*, "were fully justified.

Long Sought for Desideratum.

After repeated experiments and failures, it is claimed that a practical spark and dust arrester has at last been brought to perfection by a Massachusetts man, which consists of a simple cylindrical stack, in nearly the shape of a "thorn of plenty," attached as ordinary smoke stacks are, the mouth running backward toward the center of the locomotive. Within, and at the rear, is suspended a screen, which is placed a wire screen at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the direction of the smoke, and the metal screen is backed up by a perforated plate. Just below the first screen is a perforated apparatus, with a number of pipes, which connect the smoke-stack, connected with the boiler by a valve-pipe under the control of the engine driver. As the refuse matter from the burning fuel passes through the stack, it is moistened by the fire spray ejected from the perforated pipes, which saturates and deadens the ordinary cinders, thereby increasing their weight. Striking at the inclined angle named above against the first screen, they are prevented from passing on through, and fall back under cover of the stack, whence, through the natural motion of the engine, they are directed by a table to the ash-pit below, and thence by chute to the track in a moist and consequently harmless state.

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THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in New York and New England will probably move eastward, followed by brisk and possibly high northwesterly winds on the east Atlantic; fresh northwesterly winds, with partially cloudy weather will continue on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and lighter winds on the upper Mississippi valley; pleasant weather will continue in the Middle, Southern and Gulf States, with light and fresh winds and cloudy weather and local rain in Southern Florida. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Saturday.

POLITICAL.

Result of the Texas Election.

GALVESTON, October 27.—In the Third District returns from different counties give Goulding 411 majority. The count at Austin, by throwing out Limestone, Freestone county, which gave a Democratic majority of 1,620, leaves Clark's (Rep.) majority 947. A special dispatch says: Clark has received a certificate of election. O'Connor is the only Democrat who will receive a certificate of election. Degener, Radical, refuses to accept a certificate, on the ground that Hancock received a majority of the votes.

The Vote in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, October 27.—The official returns of the late election from all counties in Ohio were received by the Secretary of State to-day. They show Noyes, Republican, for Governor, has 238,275 votes; McCook, Democrat, 218,105 votes; Stewart, Prohibitionist, 4,084 votes; Noyes's majority over McCook, 20,156. The total vote is 459,462. The Republican vote is 16,564 larger than last year; Democrat, 13,990 larger, and Prohibition, 2,921.

A PORTION of a petrified tree having been discovered in Chicago a few days ago, some curiosity was manifested to know how it came there, and the oldest inhabitant was called upon for the desired information. One of these responded, stating that the tree in question, about seven or eight feet in height, and three and a half or four feet in diameter, was brought from California in 1856, at a cost of $1,000. It was exhibited to the public, and afterwards became the property of the Chicago University. Since then it appears to have become the property of the public.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The Los Angeles Horror Worse Than First Reported—Irishmen Boast of Murdering Chinese—Their Quarters Plundered.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—The latest details of the Los Angeles horror is worse than at first. The mob appears to be actuated solely by animosity against the race and a desire to plunder. The wit. nesses before the Coroner's jury are giving testimony with apparent reluctance, under fear of retaliation. The testimony implicates Irishmen as having boasted assisting in in killing Chinese. The Chinaman who shot officer Beidard was arrested and turned over to the authorities in the Chinese themselves, and is now in jail. Seven of the parties were arrested. From $14,000 to $20,000 in money and all valuables belonging to the Chinese were taken by the mob. Even those arrested were robbed on the way to jail.

The accident on the Central Pacific yesterday has not resulted

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE Wall street Bulls and Bears are at it again, and lock-ups, corners and all manner of devices for swindling one another and the public are the order of the day. The burning of Chicago has furnished the opportunity for this method of operating and the VANDERBILT's and would-be VANDERBILTS are improving it without the slightest concern how much the public suffer. The country can stand the burning up of a city now and then, and be injured less in the long run than by conspiracies like those which are perpetually hatching in Wall street. The incendiary who fires a city is not a greater enemy or more to be dreaded than the operator who organizes lock-ups and corners in Wall street.

IT really begins to look as though ROSS TWEED, the greatest of all the Tammany thieves, will receive his deserts. Mr. O'CONOR, the eminent lawyer, who will conduct the prosecution against him, does not hesitate to express the opinion that some millions of the stolen money will be recovered; and it is difficult to perceive how this will be done and the thief escape the State prison. There are at this moment hopeful signs which only a few days ago some persons quite despaired of. The proofs of the rascalities of the Ring, and TWEED in particular, are overwhelming and at hand; and his arrest on the affidavit of SAM. J. TILDEN, with Mr. O'CONOR assisted by gentlemen of eminent legal ability, to prosecute the charge, at least afford reasonable ground for supposing that "business" is really meant.

THERE are hopeful indications of a Republican victory in New York. In the city the business of repeating and stuffing the ballot boxes is going to be materially interfered with, therefore something approaching an honest vote is confidently counted on. In the rural districts the Democracy are not lively, while the Republicans are in good spirits and disposed to improve the opportunity. The election of the Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature, whereon depends a United States Senator, is certainly within the range of reasonable probabilities. The Cooper Institute Meeting Wednesday evening, presided over by Mr. GREELEY and addressed by Judge PIERREPONT and Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, was one of the telling kind.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* appears to be under the belief that, regarding San Domingo and some other matters, touching our foreign relations, there is "a right smart chance" for this country to drift into serious complications. It is entirely evident that since the President's message, in which the San Domingo business was understood to be given up, the policy of the Administration has not been a passive one in that regard,—it might with propriety be described as an active policy, looking to the furtherance of the cause of annexation or the acquisition of San Domingo in some form. A considerable part of the navy of the United States has been placed at the service of BAEZ, President of San Domingo, if not under his command, to assist him to maintain himself against his foes, some of whom are liable to be very respectable nations—England for instance. This certainly is not what the American people were led to expect from the President's message, which was understood to be a complete and final abandonment of the special interest and purposes which had up to that time been manifested in San Domingo as a prospective member of this Republic. This abandonment was supposed to be out of deference to public sentiment as it found expression in various ways, not referring particularly to the action of Congress, which there is no evidence has changed or given place to a feeling less decided in opposition to the policy of annexation as it is popularly understood. The reports from the land and waters of BAEZ, may not be strictly correct, although there would seem to be no doubt about the presence of a considerable naval force belonging to the United States, virtually under the direction of BAEZ, for whom, let us say, no very great respect is felt by the people of this country, and in behalf of whom there is no perceptible wish to see a gun fired. Unless recent reports should prove to be groundless the whole subject will likely enough come before Congress—indeed, it is not improbable that the President's message will make such reference to it as to render it a conspicuous subject of debate and action.

A FEW days ago, on the authority of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, we made mention of alleged dissatisfaction among the foreign, especially the German and Scandinavian population of Chicago, with the manner in which their duties were discharged by the members of the Aid and Relief Committee. The charge was, as some readers may remember, that native American church people, indorsed by the recommendation of their pastors, elders, deacons, and so forth, received more than a fair share of assistance, while the aforesaid foreigners having no church connection, were overlooked and slighted. Naturally, German papers widely copied and commented upon the offensive statement. When referring to the subject, we took occasion to express disbelief of the charge, on the mere grounds of its inherent improbability, and we are now enabled to say that it has received flat and emphatic contradiction from the Germans themselves. Thus the *New Yorker Demokrat* mentioning the presence of the German Consul, CLAUSSENIUS, of Chicago, in New York, says:

"The allegation that in the distribution of aid, unjust preference was shown, is decidedly contradicted by the testimony of Mr. Claussenius; nothing but the greater measure of need was deemed a reason for preference. Through the General Committee arrangements for assistance were so excellently organized that, respect and admiration for its members were moved in those who by personal observation took account of the extent of the misfortune to be alleviated. Impartiality in the true American sense of the word serves as the rule of their proceedings."

This testimony is sufficiently conclusive, and if it were necessary other German evidence of the same tenor, could be easily produced.

SENATOR CONNELL'S DEATH—ITS PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES.

Considerable curiosity has been excited and speculation indulged in as to the probable effects of the death of Senator CONNELL on the organization of the State Senate.

The State Senate consists of thirty-three members. Of these, the Republicans have seventeen, *including* Mr. CONNELL, now dead, and Mr. WEAKLEY, whose certificate has not yet been legally made out, and the Democrats have sixteen. A *quorum* consists of seventeen Senators, and no number less than this can organize that body.

The fear has been expressed that the sixteen Democratic Senators, by excluding Mr. WEAKLEY from any right to participate in the organization, may proceed to organize the Senate in their own interest; but we see no good reason to fear this.

For, in the first place, before that time arrives, the mandamus of the Supreme Court will doubtless compel the legal completion of the certificate entitling Mr. WEAKLEY to a seat; but, if this, by any mischance, should *not* happen, the Republican Senators have, in the second place, the power to prevent any attempt at organization until Mr. WEAKLEY's rights are fully recognized.

It takes, as we have said, *seventeen* Senators to make a *quorum*, and the Democrats have but *sixteen*. They cannot go on without a quorum, and they cannot get a quorum without Republican aid. The Republican Senators, consequently, have it in their power to effect a full recognition of Mr. WEAKLEY's claims before consenting to create a quorum by their voluntary presence in the Senate. In such a case as this, involving right, justice, fairness, and every other element entering into the claims of a party that has just swept the State by 20,000 majority, the Republican Senators will be fully justified in resorting to any measure that will legally prevent a minority from organizing so important a branch of the government.

We do not, therefore, anticipate much trouble on this score. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania, badly led as it has been, is hardly ripe for a resort to revolutionary measures, and has no means of carrying them into execution, if it were ever so willing.

At the utmost, then, the Senate must remain at a dead-lock until Mr. CONNELL's successor can be chosen. This has happened once before, in 1862, we believe, when HARRY WHITE, a Senator elect, was a prisoner in Libby. The dead-lock was broken by his resignation and the subsequent election of a Republican in his place.

With regard to vacancies of this nature, and the means provided for filling them, we find, on reference to article 1, section 20, of the Constitution, that the Speakers of each House are required to issue writs to fill all vacancies. The writ in this case, therefore, can come only from the Speaker of the Senate. Section 149 of the General Election Law provides that when a vacancy occurs *during the session* of the Senate, the Speaker *shall* issue a writ for a special election "*not more* than thirty days thereafter."

Is *this* vacancy to be construed as so occurring? We think it is. Mr. CONNELL's last term as Senator expired with last session. He has just been re-elected. The returns of that election have not yet been sent to the Senate, and the Speaker of the Senate does not, and cannot officially know that Mr. CONNELL was elected. Thus his election to the Senate cannot be made known until the Senate meets, and his death being thereafter officially made known, the vacancy must of necessity be construed as occurring "during the session" of the Senate.

A similar case occurred in this county, in 1856, we believe. Mr. BACKHOUSE was elected to the House from this county, and died on the day of the election. He was returned as elected, and the Speaker of the House, on his death being made known, issued a writ for a special election, and JOHN SCOTT, of Ross township, was chosen over Mr. SALISBURY, of Birmingham, in his place.

Mr. CONNELL was re-elected this fall by a majority of 7,400. Every ward in his district went Republican but one. There is no reason then to apprehend the election of a Democrat in his stead, even if the speaker of the Senate should go outside of the law, and order a special election before the meeting of the Senate.

But suppose the Speaker of the Senate, who was chosen at the close of the last session of that body, (Mr. BROPHEAD, Democrat,) and who holds over until his successor is chosen, should refuse to issue a writ, even after the Senate meets? We fancy he will not try that trick. But if he should, he will find that he can be reached and circumvented. He cannot, if he would, establish a reign of anarchy at Harrisburg.

We have said that this Democratic Speaker "holds over." So he does; but he has no power, except to preside until his successor is chosen. The Senate can do no business until it is regularly organized. Under the act of 1868 the *other* officers of the Senate do *not* hold over. Only a few of them are legally authorized to return, and they can remain only for ten days, when their functions expire.

We entertain, then, no grave fears on this subject. We think it safe to entrust the whole matter to the judgment of the Republican Senators, who have the law on their side and will no doubt act wisely.

THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.

Protestant hopes, raised very high by the decided stand of Dr. DOELLINGER and his friends against the Pope and his Jesuit supporters, have been depressed rather than confirmed by recent events. While there can be no reasonable doubt that the German movement in opposition is in some respects strong and formidable, it perhaps promises less for the future than it would seem to promise if it were less comprehensive and more strictly confined to the single object of resisting Ultramontanism or the acceptance of the leading act of the Council. By the publication of the acts of the Congress of old Catholics, which assembled in Munich in September, the taint of mortal heresy is perceived to inhere in the body which proclaims itself the champion of orthodoxy *par' eminence*, and in spite of sympathy with its hostility to the dogma of infallibility, earnest Catholics who still cling to the fundamental articles of the faith, can hardly help seeing a mere Protestant sect in the dissenters. In fact, as a movement against the aforesaid dogma it seems to have been spoiled by the interference and support of the German Government, especially of Prince BISMARCK, whose praiseworthy object has been to get rid at once of all the embarrassing difficulties which necessarily result from sacerdotal interposition in the affairs of a Protestant Government. Though the old Catholics, in their Munich Congress, declared that the pivot of their movement shall in future be opposition to the objectionable dogma, and that the articles of faith as developed by the Church up to the Council of Trent, shall not be called in question in their agitation, they avowed certain opinions and objects quite incompatible with sound Catholicity. Thus they declared the chief end of their efforts to be the foundation of a church constitution conformable to Christianity, the constitution which existed in the first Christian ages. Entering into details they declared that they wished the rights of the Pope restricted according to the Gospels and the testimony of the Fathers,—the recognition of an Ecumenical Council as authority in the last resort in the settlement of rules of faith and morals,—and finally the election of priests, bishops, councils, and even of the Pope himself by Christian people or by representatives chosen by them. And then the congress proceeded to make out a considerable list of abuses which call for immediate abolition, among these being the enforced celibacy of the clergy, the confessional in its present form, and the misuse of images and relics. They also demand the complete separation of church and state with the proper consequences of the separation, namely, civil marriages and common schools. Until the separation shall have been effected, they demand the rigorous execution of existing laws, to which bishops shall be deemed as amenable as any other citizens. Before dissolving, the Congress also resolved that its members should everywhere form local associations for the extension of the reform agitation and to render possible the performance of their ministerial functions by priests who have been excommunicated or inhibited for holding old Catholic views. The reader perceives that several of these measures go very deep, and imply nothing less than entire alienation from the Papal Church, as it is known to the world. It is even asserted, on good authority, that but for the influence of Dr. DOELLINGER, the utterances of the Congress would have been still more decidedly Protestant. And DOELLINGER's influence, though earnestly exerted, failed to prevent the Congress from asserting the principle of national churches independent of Rome, from declaring that the instruction of priests ought to be secularized and to be controlled by laymen, and finally from expressing sympathy for other Christian confessions with a view to union with them. In a word, the old Catholic movement, as it is called in Germany, is really, to the extent of its impression, a new Reformation, with which it is impossible that the Church of Rome, in deference to her own safety, can keep any terms. It would also seem, as might reasonably be expected, that while the cultivated element of the Catholic population in Germany sympathize to a great extent with the cause of reform, the less cultivated multitude, many of whom might have favored more moderate measures, show indications of alarm, and of a purpose, in any case, to avoid the condemnation of heresy and schism. Hence, though the movement in question is undoubtedly important, its effect seems likely to be merely a weakening, and not the destruction of the Catholic Church in Germany. The agitation would appear to be the outcome of culture rather than a movement having its roots in the religious feelings and convictions of the people. Father HYACINTHE, who was present and made an eloquent address to the Congress at Munich, expressed this truth when he spoke of the movement as "German, having its cradle in the learned universities of the country. He did not mean, however, nor is it true, that the men engaged in it are not religiously sincere and loyal to spiritual as well as scientific truth. And though German in origin and influence thus far, the movement indisputably commands the respect and sympathy of many educated Catholics, both priests and laymen, in other parts of Europe. Father HYACINTHE said that "in Italy, and even in Rome, among the secular clergy, in the monasteries and even under the arches of the Vatican, he had met with men who dare not yet speak aloud, but who are waiting for the hour when the day shall dawn for them." These people within the Catholic Church who hold all the views proclaimed by HYACINTHE and by the Munich Congress. In France, also, it seems that even in the highest ranks of the clergy there are many weary of the Ultramontanism which at present rules the church, and who are impatiently waiting for a change. Though many of these may not be prepared to indorse the German movement, they doubtless derive some encouragement from it as one of the agencies by which, on the death of the present Pope, if not before, the leaders of the church will be frightened into the renunciation of Jesuit guidance and into a return to the old paths.

SOME months since, as will be remembered, a conference was held between members of the Committees on Streets and Surveys, representing the city, and the President and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the construction of bridges and tunnels over and under the tracks of the company in the city limits, where the same are intersected by streets, and also in reference to securing safer and easier access to the depot by the erection of a local passenger station at the corner of Seventh avenue and Grant street. A basis of action was agreed upon, embodying these and other important propositions, and the City Solicitor, Mr. SLAGLE, was authorized to prepare an ordinance, pursuant to this basis, for the action of Councils. The ordinance was framed and forwarded to the officers of the company in Philadelphia, through their solicitor, JOHN H. HAMPTON, Esq. Some three weeks since it was returned, in an amended form, and is now in the hands of Dr. GROSS, the chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the two standing committees above named to confer with the officers on the subject, and report to the committees. There has been no meeting of the Committees on Streets and Surveys since the ordinance was returned, consequently there will be no report to Councils on Monday, as has been anticipated by some. It is understood that the proposition to establish a local passenger depot on Seventh avenue and Grant street is not embraced in the modified bill. The committees having charge of the matter will be called together at an early day, when the new draft of the ordinance will be considered. The subject is one of grave importance to both the citizens and the company, and it is desirable that a satisfactory conclusion be reached as speedily as possible. The several points involved will require the exercise of the soundest judgment and the wisest discretion; and both parties must expect to make concessions, and so shape their action that the interests of both, which are so largely identical, may be promoted without the imposition of unequal or unnecessary burdens on either.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A sensible suggestion in regard to the lessening of accidents by kerosene oil is to substitute metallic for glass lamps. The brittle glass lamp, which breaks by a fall or an explosion, scatters the burning fluid over the bystanders and about the room. The metallic lamp may blow off its top and smash shade and chimney, but it does not break into fragments and scatter flames. There is a degree of safety in the metal lamp that should cause the glass one to be discarded, notwithstanding its advantages of convenience in cleaning and replenishing.

A large number of Californians, men of means and position, as well as many other States, will petition Congress, at its next session, to place heavy restrictions on immigration, so as to stop the heavy influx of Chinese, if not repeal our treaty with that country altogether.

At the twenty-eighth annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia on the 26th, about four hundred representatives were present. The number of Divisions chartered during the past year was 129, making a total in the State of 324, of which 229 are now in operation, 55 having surrendered or failed to report. The number of members initiated during the year was 4,424; present number 12,311—an increase of 1,567.

A chemist of Vienna, it is reported, has succeeded in discovering a composition which will make even the slight material of ballet dancers' dresses fireproof. The Prince of Lichtenstein has given the composition a first trial on the stage in his own palace in the presence of a numerous company. The rise of the curtain discovered two life sized dolls, dressed as ballet girls, to which such a light was applied. One of the dolls was rapidly reduced to ashes, while the other, saturated with the protective composition escaped with a small hole burned in the dress.

It is remarkable, as is evident from the health reports, that a prejudice against vaccination still exists. But what is alleged against it now is nothing to the resistance which the innovation first encountered. Among other objections it was alleged that a child who had passed through the cow-pox, when it began to walk could only do so by swinging its head like a cow. One of the most powerful opponents was DR. JENNER, "What may be the consequences, after a long lapse of years of introducing a *bestial humour* into the human frame?" To this the question was returned: "What may be the consequence of introducing cows milk, beef-steaks and mutton chops?"

The total value of imports at New York last week was a little over $7,000,000. Among the largest quantities of single articles imported were railroad iron, furs, sugars, human hair and wine. Some of the knick-nacks from the south of Europe are also pouring copiously, as if in anticipation of the approaching holiday trade.

It is a curious fact, in connection with the prevalence of the small pox in Philadelphia, that the malady chiefly prevails in a district which, except in the fact that the houses are built on made ground, is in good sanitary condition, while in the thickly settled part of the city comparatively few cases have occurred. The physicians report that where persons not vaccinated are attacked by the disease they almost invariably die.

A clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington recently refused promotion, giving as his reasons that he is a single man, has no intention of getting married, and his present salary is perfectly sufficient for his support; that, as his father is employed in the department, his own promotion might give rise to unpleasant gossip and charge of favoritism; and that, as a fellow-clerk in his division contemplates marriage, and has long hoped for promotion, an increase of salary would be more acceptable to his friend than to himself. For these reasons he respectfully but firmly declines promotion at present, saying that the time may come when he will stand in need of a larger salary, in which case he will not hesitate to accept clerical preferment.

The belief is expressed that asphalte pavements, so successful in Paris, have not yet had a fair trial in America. The experiments with them have been few, and either ignorantly or corruptly made. As sidewalks, the asphalte has won its place; it is cheaper than brick or stone, much pleasanter to walk upon, and, if well put down, will last nearly or quite as long, and cost not much more for repairs. It is destined, we believe, to work its way to a prominent place among our street pavements, as well. London is resorting to it, and, so far, with success.

The Richmond *Enquirer* asks: "When Richmond was burned who came forward to help her?—but in her poverty she subscribed $10,000 the other day to Chicago." To this it is replied, "Richmond was fired by some of her own people, and the innocent suffered with the guilty."

Among the historic relics destroyed in the great fire at Chicago was the catafalque on which rested the remains of Abraham Lincoln while on the way to Springfield for burial. It was subsequently placed on exhibition in Wood's Museum, where it perished. It was remarkable, also, for its simple elegance.

Berlin is growing as rapidly in wealth as in population, according to the journals published in that city. It now has fully 900,000 inhabitants, and those whose yearly incomes exceed $700 are nearly 16,000; while those having less than $200 number nearly 176,000. Over 500 citizens have at present more than $100,000 per annum, and twenty years ago hardly twenty of all the inhabitants could boast so large an income. No capital in Europe is increasing at such a rate as Berlin.

Justin McCarthy writes from London that "the British rough has got it thoroughly into his head that his wife is his property to beat and kick as he pleases, and unless he actually and deliberately kills the woman, having formally announced his intention beforehand, he never suffers more than a few weeks' imprisonment. The beast would be more severely punished if he were to break a pane of glass in a shop-window. The papers positively overflow with these crimes just now. It is almost superfluous to single out any particular case as an illustration, for they are all just the same. In no country of the civilized world, save England alone, do such things occur to the same extent, and the fact is a hideous disgrace to our laws and our society."

AND now that the mire of Mormonism is pretty nearly worked out, there comes from Utah the tintimalamalamalam

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, H. P. McINTOSH,
C. C. MANFELD,
R. W. TEETER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, October 27, 1871.

The close features which the local loan market has assumed within the past week, are still observed, and the prospect of easy money is not very flattering. The demand from regular customers of the banks and banking houses are only partially met, and there is more than an average amount of paper offered to private lenders. New York exchange has become scarce, which indicates the heavy checking on that point during the past fortnight.

—The New York *Evening Post* says: Reports that from the canvass of the principal banks this morning, we learn that there is a continued pressure for discounts by the regular customers of the banks. Some of them report that the offerings are much larger in excess of what it is in the present power of the banks to accept. The banks are receiving very little currency from their out-of-town correspondents. Nothing is coming from Chicago, on the contrary, one bank sent $100,000 there yesterday. Banks having large Eastern connections are beginning to send currency South for cotton in regular daily amounts. The pork people from the West and South-west are now making arrangements for currency shipments with the river, to begin as soon as cool weather sets in. The fact that the Bank of New York was a heavy creditor at the Clearing House yesterday morning was hastily accepted in some quarters as proof that a run-up of currency was in progress. This morning the bank was a heavy debtor, which shows how little such a backing-up has to do with the currency movement. Their large credit yesterday morning was, we understand, due to a regular business operation of the agency of the Bank of New York in Montreal, which keeps its account with them.

—The *Express*, of that city, also notices the financial prospects, and says: "The situation, considered with its future prospects and surroundings, is much discussed in financial and business circles. In November, a very large amount of mercantile paper falls due, and this year the merchants are laboring under disadvantages. The west and south are bound in their payments to New York, and in addition to this the merchats have to bear heavy losses by the chicago fire. These facts naturally account for the increasing demand for discounts at banks. The New York city banks have done much to relieve the financial distress in mercantile circles, but their resources are not unlimited, and their ability in discounting all the paper offered by their customers. In November a large number of time loans made to Wall street operators fall due, and probably but a small portion of them will be renewed. A large amount of mercantile paper also falls due in November, but there is not likely to be any great demand for the renewal of these good loans as the emergency which required them no longer exists. Considerable amounts of exchange borrowed on stock collaterals also mature in November. Some of these loans will no doubt be renewed, but the more conservative of the foreign bankers hesitate to lend their cash on stock collaterals, in view of possible contingencies, both here and in Europe. We also be called upon for currency necessary to pack the hog crop, and to move the cotton crop. For some days past conservative financiers and business men have been getting their matters in shape, to meet the prospective scarcity and dearness of money."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The decrease in the volume of business in the city may be approximately measured by the fact that the daily bank clearings now average only about one-quarter of what they were before the fire. In fact, except the preparation for business by the construction of temporary stores in the burnt district and along the lake front, the whole mercantile community are doing scarcely any trade, because they have no goods yet. Rebuilding is not properly a part of the legitimate trade of the city, being only a preparation to accommodate it. But aside from this, the receiving and forwarding of grain is the principal business being done at present. But there is no reason why a large proportion of the merchants should not do as profitable a business during the next year as ever. The majority of them have not suffered so much by the fire but that the profits of next spring's trade will enable them even to pay the cost of their rents for the next year, in their temporary wooden warehouses, and a large third of what they were paying before the fire. Retrenchment is the fashion now, and many proprietors will do work which three months ago they would have paid somebody else to do. The percentage of expenses in the transaction of business will be reduced, and, while many will be ruined, many will come out at the end of another year in better circumstances than if there had been no disaster."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	109¼	109¾	109¼
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, (new)	113½
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87
Central Pacific Railroad	101
Currency Pacifics	110¾

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 27, 1871.	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Do. Scrip	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Hudson		107	107	107	107
Mich. Cent.	116	116	116	116	116
Lake Shore	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132
Chic. & Alton	120	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
C. & N. W.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do. pref.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	96	96	96	96	96
Do. pref.	78	78¾	78	78	78
Ft. W. & Chicago	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. pref.	84	84	84	84	84
Ft. W. & Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton		116	116	116	116
Do. pref.		116		114¾	
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
N. J. Central		105¾		105¾	
Canton	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
W. U. Tel.		37¾		37¾	
Quicksilver	46	47¾	46	46¾	47¼
Pacific Mail		46¾		46¾	
Adams Ex.		61		61	
Wells F. Ex.		55		55	
U. S. Express		47¾		47¾	
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

The *Bulletin* says: There is only a moderate degree of activity in the Philadelphia loan market today, but lenders are firm in their views. The supply of available funds appears to be sufficient for all emergencies, but few of the banks have much surplus after meeting the demands of their regular customers, and as a consequence outside paper invariably refused. We quote call loans quiet at about 6 per cent., with the best collateral securities, and commercial paper at 7@9 per cent. In the outside market, second-class names are not easily placed.

—Messrs. Bowen & Frey, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	79¼
Philadelphia and Erie	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	24
Catawissa preferred	40
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	53¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well-indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—The closing weather of October is about as fickle and changeable as that of March—rain, sunshine, thunder and storm being the order. But with all this we cannot chronicle a "coal boat rise." But there is a "good time coming" and will not be long delayed. With regard to the markets we have to say that all leading articles are firm, and as a general thing unchanged in prices; of potatoes the stock we may remark: Apples—dull; stock is increasing, and few good winter apples are in market yet; only prairie pear and fall apples are arriving, and if not sold nearly on arrival they sell themselves by rotting very fast. Butter—but little strictly choice in market, which is overstocked with common and ordinary, with prospects quite favorable of all going to grease, as there is no demand for only choice brands. Eggs—Market steady. Apple Butter—Market fair. All classes of goods if strictly choice, meet with quite a fair demand, while for other brands the market is only as sales can be made.

Below will be found a carefully compiled statement of the market as ruling to-day—the rates being wholesale unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 1,000 bbls. Market overstocked; winter $2 75@3 25 per bbl; common $2 00@2 25.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 60@ 80 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4½c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4½@4½c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rate for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₱ ton, $5 50.

BEANS—White navy, $2 00 ₱ bush; medium $2 50.

BEES—Receipts large and prices lower; sales at $5 50@7 00 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—We continue to quote fancy New York factory 16c; mild New York Goshen, September and October make, 15c; Ohio Factory 14c; Dairy 12½@ 13c; ₱ lb. Receipts 168 boxes.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We make some changes in prices and report the market steady and stocks light. Following are the corrected rates at which sales are made: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 16@17c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders, 9c; ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 12@13c; dried beef 9½@c; Boston pork $20 50. Lard, 12½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½,11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¾@12c.

CHESTNUTS—Receipts falling off; sales at $3 50@ 3 75 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches—halves 10@12c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; mixed 8@8½c; dried apples 6 @6½c.

CRACKERS—Boston Sc; butter 7½c; cream 9c; pilot 6½c; ginger 9c; lemon 10c; sugar 10c; Scotch 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 13c.

BREWERS—Barley $2 25@2 30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 4@5c ₱ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 4-5-cans $2 doz; ₱ lb, 50; 8-10 cans $3 25; 1-2 cans $5 50; ₱ lb, 75 per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 00 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts 24 pkgs; sales prime at 18@19c; medium 15@16c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Prices range from $11 up to $18, as to quality and variety.

CANDLESTICKS—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

CREESE—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston's, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 00@1 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CANVAS—Nos. 1 to 6, 15c; No. 7, 14½c; No. 8, 14c; No. 9, 13½c; No. 10, 13c; No. 11, 12½c; No. 12, 12c; No. 13, 11½c; No. 14, 11c; No. 15, 10½c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 9½c; No. 18, 9c; No. 19, 8½c; No. 20, 8c; No. 21, 7½c; No. 22, 7c; No. 23, 6½c; No. 24, 6c; No. 25, 5½c; No. 26, 5c; No. 27, 4½c; No. 28, 4c; No. 29, 3½c; No. 30, 3c; No. 31, 2½c; No. 32, 2c; No. 33, 1½c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, ½c.

CHICORY—Prime 8c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c; silver drips 65@75c; lowgrades 50@55c.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's and Slocum's homemade command 13c ₱ ℔.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley, for the past twenty-four hours, as will be seen by reference to our imports by rail and river:

Wheat sacks	1,732	Oats sacks	717
Rye sacks	86	Barley sacks	311
Corn sacks	486		

The following transcript from the books of the Grain and Produce Exchange shows the amount of business transacted this morning:

3 cars mixed red and amber wheat, $1 42 ₱ bushel.
1 car mixed red and amber wheat, $1 40 ₱ bushel.
180 bags white wheat, wharf, $1 45 ₱ bushel.

It will be seen that the prices of wheat have not materially changed, and that the ruling rates for red and white are $1 40@1 45@1 50. Oats—demand fair with sales at 46@47c for mixed, and 47@48c for white. Corn—sales by car load at 75@76c, bank, bags 80c. Rye is dull; sales at 80@90c. Barley held at 90@95c for spring; $1 10@1 15 for fall.

HAY—Light pressed scarce; timothy 22@ ₱ ton; baled on track $22@25 ₱ ton.

HIDES—In light demand at 2½@4½c.

HIDES—Green salted, Cincinnati, green butchers 8c; green salted kip 1½@1½c; do calf 1½@1½c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c per ℔. Demand fair.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky 6½@7c; dressed 12½@ 13c ₱ ℔.

HOPS—New 71@75c ₱ ℔; old 70@ 75c; old 65@ 70c. The crop is coming in more freely, but as yet the demand is light.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1, 75@75c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 90@ 95 ₱ gallon.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Baltimore do $2 50@3 00; Peerless $2 50@2 75; Mercers $2 50@2 75; Rose $2 50@2 75; Burbanks $2 50@2 75; Early Goodrich $2 50@2 75; Snowflakes $2 50@2 75; Prolific $2 50@2 75; Early Ohio at 75c a 87½ ₱ bush; Peachblows $2 50@2 75.

RYE—29 cars in and 3 cars out by the rail this week, 2,300 market stall worker at 65@67½c for fair to choice; 2 cars of Grand Haven at 67½c. Only bags sold; also 45c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, October 27.—Cattle market, affected by rain storm, is quiet; 6,000 head short of those last week; averages 1,000 head arriving; 1,650 for butchering steers, medium weights, 1,000 head; 1,000 for export steers, 1,500 head; coarse and inferior brought 4@ 4½c; Michigan and Illinois sold at 5@5½c; 1,000 head of sheep and lambs arrived; 1,000 head sold at 4½@5c; 1,000 head of hogs arrived; 1,000 head sold at 6½@6¾c; lambs 5@5½c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders, 9c; ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 12@13c; dried beef 9½@c; Boston pork $20 50. Lard, 12½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½,11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¾@12c.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 28, 1871.

The active demand for coal-smelted forge and foundry pig iron noted in last week's report still continues, and we have to report a further advance of $1 00@2 00 per ton on standard brands of forge iron.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

120 tons open gray foundry to arrive	$38 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	37 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	37 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	37 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	38 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	38 00—4 m
280 tons white iron to arrive	33 50—4 m
150 tons gray mill to arrive	38 00—4 m
250 tons gray mill, to arrive	38 00—4 m
200 tons gray mill, to arrive	38 00—4 m
100 tons gray mill, to arrive	38 00—4 m
200 tons medium close gray forge	36 00—4 m

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 2 foundry at furnace	$32 50—cash
100 tons No. 3 neutral at furnace	32 00—cash
100 tons No. 3 neutral at furnace	32 00—cash
60 tons B, No. 1 foundry at furnace	33 50—cash
60 tons A, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 00—cash
20 tons A, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 50—cash
20 tons B, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 00—cash
20 tons A, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 50—cash
10 tons A, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 50—cash
10 tons B, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 00—cash
20 tons A, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 50—cash
20 tons B, No. 1 foundry at furnace	35 00—cash
20 tons A No. 1 foundry at furnace	$5 50—Cash
240 tons ex. gray forge, favorite brand	38 00—4 m.
70 tons No. 1 extra foundry	39 50—4 m.
50 tons B No. 1 foundry	39 50—4 m.
50 tons No. 2 extra foundry	39 00—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry	41 00—4 m.

Eastern Coke.

160 tons No. 2 gray forge	$36 00—4 m.
200 tons No. 2 gray forge	36 00—4 m.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 27, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle light to-day and for the week so far. The receipts have been considerably under those of last week, but still enough to meet the current demand. Buyers purchase very cautiously and not with their usual liberality. The bad markets they have met with lately have made them timid, and under this influence, the demand was lighter than usual. Prices are about the same as last week, and to-night, with the offerings pretty much sold and more favorable advices, the feeling on good cattle is a little better—on common no change. Following are the current rates: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, 5½@5¾c; good to choice, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., 4½c to 5c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., 3½c to 4½c; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs., 2½c to 3½c; Texas steers, 2c to 3½c.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs continue heavy. Prices declined a little every day this week, though the demand was fair and the market active. The last few days many hogs changed hands. If the arrivals continue heavy prices will go lower. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $4 50; good Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, $4 25; Boston A A packing 25c; Clark's do do 50c; Hamilton, Ohio, do do 25c; fair to good mixed packing and Philadelphia, $4 00@4 25; common to fair do, $3 50@4 00; pigs, $3 50@4 00; roughs and stags, $2 50@3 00; boars, $2 00@2 50. Cattle unchanged; sales at $3 50@4 00. Hogs declined 50c; sales at $4 25@4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep fair. The market to-day is slow and dragging. The demand this week seems to be less than the supply, and holders have some difficulty in making sales, buyers generally asking concessions on the current grades, which are falling very low. The following are the rates for the different kinds of grades bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 90 to 100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; mean to common, 60 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00 to 1 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@112.

NEW YORK, October 27 P M

MONEY

Easy; at the close 6@7 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOLD.

The gold market has been dull throughout the day, closing at 111¾@112. Loans were from 1 to 4 for carrying. Clearings at Gold Exchange Bank $17,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

At the close were firm.

6-20s, 1867	115	15-20s, 1867	113
6-20s, 1862	114¾	7-30s, 1868	107¾
6-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	109¾
6-20s, 1865	114¾	Currency 6s	120
6-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet. Tennessees and new South Carolinas active.

STOCKS.

The stock market is heavy in tone, and in many instances the lowest prices of the day were made. Wabash was exceptionally strong. Express stocks strong, and the rest actions to-day limited.

W. U. Telegraph	60¾	Michigan Southern	97
Adams Express	48	Union Pacific	2¾
Wells, Fargo Express	55	Illinois Central	132
Amer'n Express	53½	Cleveland and Pitts	93
U. S. Express	47¾	Chicago and Rock I	99¾
Pacific Mail	47	Northwestern Pref'd	85
New York Central	93¾	Fort Wayne	85
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	83¼	St. Paul	35
Erie	21¾	Do. pref'd	70
Harlem	120	Wabash	42
Reading	103⅝	Fort Wayne	97
Michigan Central	116½	Ohio and Miss.	30

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; sales of 2,000 bales; Orleans 18½@19c; middling uplands 18½c; New Orleans 18½c. Flour—receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; State and Western 5@10c lower; strong; common to fair extra State $4 15@4 50; good to choice do $4 55@5 25; white wheat extra Genesee $6 00@7 00; round hoop Ohio $5 50@6 00; St. Louis $4 75@5 25; choice do $5 30@6 00. Wheat 1@2c lower; fair to good spring $1 42@1 44; No 1 Chicago spring $1 44; winter red and amber $1 48@1 50; winter white $1 50@1 55. Corn—receipts 68,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush; 1@2c lower; mixed Western 70@72c; white 74@75c; yellow 75@76c. Oats—receipts 14,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush; 1@2c lower; Western 56@58c; State 58@60c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $19 75@20 00; prime $16 50@17 00. Lard dull and heavy; steam 12½@12¾c; kettle 13@13½c. Whiskey firm at 90c.

Albany Market.

ALBANY, October 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 1 and 2 white Wabash $1 46; No. 2 do $1 38; No. 1 white Michigan $1 46; amber Michigan $1 42@1 44; No 2 amber Illinois $1 42; No 1 red $1 40; No 2 do $1 35@1 36. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 57@ 58c; new do 56c; low mixed 56c; new 55@56c; yellow 58c; Michigan 56@56½c. Oats dull but unchanged; No 1 36½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine active. Wheat firmer; No 2 Pennsylvania red $1 41@1 42; amber $1 45@1 46. Corn quiet; mixed 70@71c; yellow 72@73c. Oats firmer; Pennsylvania 60@62c; Western 58@60c. Provisions firmer. Whiskey steady at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull but higher; No 1 red amber $1 41; No 2 red winter $1 38. Corn—Market quiet with a moderate demand; yellow 61c; high mixed 60@61c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect at 38c. Whisky quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 27.—Flour—superfine winter quiet at $4 85@5 00; spring quiet at $4 75@4 85. Wheat—No 2 Milwaukee $1 24½; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25. Oats—No 2 firm at 32c. Corn—No 2 mixed nominal at 54c. Barley—No 1 firm at 62½c. Barley—spring No 2 firm at 86c. Hogs steady at $3 75@4 75.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 27.—Flour dull with a scarcity of stock, and nominally maintaining prices. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 53@1 57. Corn steady and in moderate demand; white and yellow, near 65@66c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 45@46c. Provisions firm. Butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 90@90½c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Sugar firmer, good to fair 10c; 9@9½c; strictly prime, 11½c. Molasses lower; centrifugal 46@50c; strictly prime 64@65c. Coffee firm at 18½@19c; prime 19@20c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 27.—Wheat $1 36 for No 1; white $1 40½; amber $1 44.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 2,000 bales good ordinary at 17½; low middlings 17¾; strict do, middlings 18½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 27.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm; low middling 18½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 27.—Cotton dropping at 17½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 26.—Cotton dull at 18c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 27.—Cotton quiet at 17½c.

Sam'l. Gray & Sons,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FINE

Furnishing Goods,

47 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, Pittsburgh.

FINE SHIRTS

Made to order. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Orders will be Filled in Six Days.

J. R. PUTNAM,

72 Fifth avenue.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

China	Nov. 1	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Nov. 1	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Nov. 4	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Nov. 4	France.
Ensign	Nov. 7	Liverpool.
Canada	Nov. 8	Liverpool.
Calabria	Nov. 11	Liverpool.
Washington	Nov. 18	Liverpool.
		France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 27, 1871.

The Wild Boy passed up at 11 A. M. The Kitty Hightee passed down at 6 A. M. River falling; clear and cool. H.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 27, 1871.

River thirty-two inches and falling. Cloudy and cool. M.

Arrival of the Steamship Australia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARTFORD, October 27, 1871.

The Allen Line Steamship Australia, from Liverpool, arrived at the European Steamship Pier, Locust Point, Baltimore, at 2:30 A. M., with a cargo of assorted merchandize for Baltimore and the West. She brings four cabin passengers; also thirty-four emigrants. The emigrants booked for the West by Baltimore and Ohio road at 4:55 o'clock P. M. to-day.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack...Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia..Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack...Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.

Marks—Twenty-four inches and stationary.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson.....5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated about two feet, having fallen one inch. The rains so far have produced no effect in our rivers. How long before we have a rise will be for the future to determine.

PILOTS' wages in Arkansas river open this season at Memphis at $200 per month.

THE

THE VERY LATEST.

TAMMANY.

A Startling Exhibit of Ring Theft—Over Nineteen Millions Stolen Since January, 1869.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The Committee of Citizens appointed by the Board of Supervisors, who have been engaged for many weeks in examining the frauds in the city accounts, to-day submitted a report as to their labors, and a summary of figures and facts. This report is the first authentic information on the subject which has been furnished. The amount charged to the cost of the new Court House, still unfinished, the county courts' offices, their repairs and furniture, is in all $18,416,502 29. The whole cost of the completed building could not fairly exceed $3,000,000. Of the immense sum of charges made up, $8,134,766 19 is directly charged to the court house building and its furniture; $8,282,229 10 is charged to the county court's offices, nearly all of which are in the same building. For repairs and furniture the following items are included: $641,930 49 paid for $18,876 90 worth of carpets; $2,960,187 01 paid for $308,551 59 worth of furniture; $914,520 46 paid for $73,723 worth of plumbing; $1,937,544 24 paid for $70,600 worth of plastering. The sum of $7,146,979 23 is charged for advertising, printing blank books and stationary since the first of January, 1869. The whole accounts show that $24,250,000 has been paid as expenditures for what was really worth but $4,750,000, giving a loss to the city of $19,500,000. This is the amount stolen and divided among the Ring thieves since January, 1869. This report concludes the business of the Committee. The Committee assert that within two years and eight months one-half of the entire revenues of the city and county have been abstracted, much more than the entire city and county tax levy. The exhibit thus made creates a great sensation among the honest tax-payers of the city.

The Citizens' Committee, in addition to what has already been stated, represent that the debt of the city is doubling every two years. The condition of the city finances are such as to destroy all confidence in the management of the present city officials.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1871.

THE DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS

In convention to-night nominated William C. Curtis and John Sedgwick for Judges of the Superior Court. These nominations were made in harmony with the views of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Tammany corruptions and expressing confidence in the leaders of the Reform party. Hon. Gov. Seymour, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and Oswald Ottenderfer. Resolutions were offered by Benjamin Wood and adopted, indorsing the nominations of the Rochester Convention. The Council of Political Reform to-night nominated George C. Barrett for Judge of the Supreme Court; William C. Curtis, Harper C. Van Tuyn, Judges of the Superior Court; Joseph Siegel, Register. A full Senatorial and Assembly and city ticket was nominated. Among the State Senators nominated are O'Donovan Rossa and Daniel Treman. Among the Assemblymen are William M. Evarts and Chas. O'Conor.

BILLIARDS.

The game of billiards between Daly and Garnier to-day resulted in the defeat of the latter. Daly's highest run was 227 and Garnier's 132.

THE MORMON IMBROGLIO.

Rumors of Trouble—Flight of Brigham Young—Other Mormons Absent.

SALT LAKE, October 27.—There are rumors of trouble to-morrow upon the occasion of the sentence of Hawkins for adultery. The women seem to be the most excited. Threatening letters were received to-day by the United States Marshal.

Brigham Young left the city the day before yesterday and was reported last at Battle Creek. Geo. Q. Connor, also, is absent, and is said to be at San Francisco on important business. It is evidently on hand among the Mormons, but the Gentiles generally do not believe any resistance to the law is meditated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1871.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

Vincent Colliyer, who returned here, represents the Apaches in Arizona and new Mexico to be in a starving condition and eager to accept offers of peace. Mr. Colliyer pronounces untrue the statement that depredations had been committed at Camp Grant or that he had interfered with the movements of General Crook. Cochez and other Apache chiefs are to visit Washington during the winter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There were ten deaths by yellow fever at Charleston yesterday.

Advices from the upper portion of South Carolina represent increasing terror. Numerous arrests, under the President's proclamation have been made.

A meeting of the members of the Ohio Bar, particularly the Southern District, will be held at Cincinnati next Tuesday morning, to take action relative to the death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—River three feet ten inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 27.—River slowly falling, with two feet four inches at the head of the canal. Clear and warm. Mary Miller leaves for New Orleans direct to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 27.—Cloudy since noon; cool and blustering. River falling slowly. Port list: Up—James E. Rankin, from Metropolis, 7 A. M.; Fanny Brandels, 7 A. M.; Payette, 9 A. M. Down—Ruby, 10:30 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 11 A. M.; Eddyville, 5 P. M., all with fair to full trips. The J. E. Rankin, a new boat, has been finished at Metropolis.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 27.—Port list: Minnie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; River Bow, Vicksburg, to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Mary Forsythe, Cairo to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Burlington, Evansville packets, 1 P. M.; Mohawk, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Octavia, Cairo to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Emile Lehargre, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M. River falling slowly. Thermometer 62.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Nile, Arkansas river; Bayard, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Berths, Illinois river; Glasgow, Vicksburg; St. Luke, Memphis. Departed—Messenger, Keokuk; St. Luke, Memphis; Lady Pike and Bayard, upper Mississippi; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg. River rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 27.—Down—H. S. Turner, 10 last night. Boats down to-day—Lady Lee, 1 P. M.; R. E. Lee, 6 A. M. Up—Susie Silver, 9 P. M., and Glencoe, 10 last night. Up to-day—City of Alton, 7 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, October 27, 1871.

	Cents.
Carters Hill, Wilkins, Pa.	3
Caston Louise, Chimneyville, Pa.	3
Crimps & Co. Thos. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Davies Jacob W., Connellsville, Pa.	3
Easton Ainsle, Moorhead, Pa.	3
Erose E., Huntington, Pa.	3
Ewing Rev. John, Clinton, New Jersey	3
Foner Sadie J., Seventy Six, Pa.	3
Helmhold E. A., Saxonsburg, Pa.	3
Jackson & Co. J. W., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Laverty D. A. S., Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Maria Signorer, New York	3
McCune, Mitchoil & Co., Columbus, Ohio	2
McClure Wm. F., Suffern, N. Y.	3
National Glass Works, Bellair, Ohio	3
Parkhurst J. M., Gloversville, N. Y.	3
Rech Emma, Youngstown, Ohio	3
Soger Geo. W., New York	3
Shirley Lucy, Apollo, Pa.	3
Smith, Dawson & Bailey, Connellsville, Pa.	3
Lee of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.	3
Thomas A. W., Warsaw, Ind.	3

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Almost a Railroad Accident.

Yesterday afternoon there arrived in this city on the Erie and Pittsburgh line a family consisting of a man and wife and three children, who made a narrow escape from death on the day before at Erie. We learn that the party was passing through Erie *en route* to this city, when at the former place they all jumped from the train, at the imminent risk of their lives, just as it was leaving the Erie depot. A boy, the largest of three children, was the first to jump. As he did so he struck his face on the depot platform and fell back. As there is but very small space between the track and the edge of the platform, it was supposed that he was crushed to pieces, and several parties started forward with the expectation of having to pick up the mangled remains, but before they could reach where he fell there was more trouble. At the next instant the man, holding a child in his arms, jumped off and escaped, but closely following him came his wife, with the other child. She hinderstepped, and the child rolled on the platform unhurt, but the woman was caught by one of the sleeves, rolled by it between the platform and the moving train, and on being whirled around she got her right leg jammed in over the car wheel frame. Her right hand helped to keep her off the ground, but she was dragged in this position about three car lengths before the train could be stopped. She was extricated as speedily as possible and kindly cared for. Her left hand had dropped to the track and the wheels had crushed her left forefinger, of which she will probably lose a portion, and the end of the middle finger. She also suffered a fracture of the right leg between the knee and ankle. The travelers were from the east and were riding to Girard, but it seems that the husband got it into his wise head that they must get off at Erie, and not choosing to do so while the train was at the depot, undertook to accomplish the feat on his own responsibility, after it had started. While they were at the depot his wife gave him to understand that no one was to blame for the trouble except himself.

CITIZENS' MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Resolutions in Relation to the Murder of Octavius Catto.

Last night the hall of the Thirteenth ward school house was filled by an intelligent and respectable combination of white and colored citizens, who met for the purpose of taking action in relation to the murder, in Philadelphia, of Octavius Catto.

The meeting was organized as follows: President—Prof. Fulton. Vice Presidents—Wm. Johnston, Graham Singleton, George Washington, Wm. Avery, Wm. Jones and C. A. Chapin. Secretaries—S. S. Kelly, Chas. E. Burton and Chas. Ayers.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. C. E. Burton, Paul J. Carson, J. Kelly, Charles Chaplin and Prof. Fulton.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Robt. Stevenson, A. Saunders, N. Brown, Chas. Jackson, Louis Stevenson, Paul Carson, C. Burton and John Lee, reported the following:

WHEREAS, Public violence and disorder of every kind should be deprecated by every citizen; and whereas, Every individual in a community has the right to demand and receive from the constitutional authority security for property from illegal injury; and, whereas, Several peaceable citizens of Philadelphia were murdered on the 10th of October, while exercising their rights as citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of East Liberty, in meeting assembled, deplore the death of Octavius V. Catto, and declare that it is the duty of the authorities to use every effort to secure the arrest and conviction of his assassin.

Resolved, That the deportment of the deceased as a soldier and as a man well deserved to elevate his race to that high standard of excellence which education alone can give, and as a man in all the relations of life was such that his sudden death is a loss to the whole country, and especially to his own race.

Resolved, That the assassination of any citizen, be he rich or poor, is an outrage upon the whole people, and merits the swiftest retribution, and this without regard to color or nationality of the victim of the outrage.

Resolved, That we commend to all the example of the lamented deceased, whose Christian piety, loyal patriotism and lofty aspirations were the respect of all who knew him, and whose eloquence made him an honored representative of his race.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the offices of the COMMERCIAL, *Gazette*, *Dispatch* and *Leader*, and also to the parents of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAST NIGHT the members of the Great Western band and the members of the Chicago Light Guard band serenaded Mr. Holtzheimer and were entertained with a big supper, wine and all the *et ceteras*. The occasion was a very happy one.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

The 2:28 Trot Well Contested.

An Alleged Fraudulent Entry.

"Tom Boston" Again the Victor in a Running Race.

At Oakland Park yesterday the attendance was not as large as was anticipated, yet the stands were well covered, while the centre field was pretty nearly filled with vehicles. The first business in order was the conclusion of the trotting race of the previous day, which was interfered with by the rain. The horses contesting were "Bodine," who won the first two heats yesterday, "Sorrel Dan," who won the last two heats on Thursday, "Sallie" and "Harry V." As we predicted in yesterday's COMMERCIAL

"BODINE" CAME IN FIRST.

In 2.29¾, with "Sorrel Dan" second, "Sallie" third and "Harry V" bringing up the rear. Those who had bought "Dan" in the pools felt sore over his defeat and "hedged" on the race by betting on the 2:28 race, but, we fear, not improving their financial condition very much.

The "2:28" trotting match being called we noticed, as an exception, that all the horses entered answered the last to the judges three times for positions, with the following result: "Annie Collins" got the pole; "Black Mack," second; "Annie Watson" third; "Independence" fourth; "Huntress" fifth, and "Bigaroon" sixth. Before a start was made "Ohio Boy" the outsider, "Sorrel" or "Annie," claimed his privilege, according to rule, of

CLEARING THE JUDGES' STAND

Of all save those entitled to remain there. This, of course, ousted the reporters; but the reason for the movement will appear hereafter.

A start was made on the second attempt, and the horses bunching nicely, did not spread much until about a hundred and fifty yards beyond the score. "Huntress" then took the lead, closely followed by "Annie Collins," with the other horses considerably behind. "Annie Watson" behaved badly in the trot, and greatly disappointed her friends, as well as her owner. "Huntress" crossed the score first in 2:32, with Collins's mare second, "Ohio Boy" third, "Black Mack" fourth, and "Independence" and "Annie Watson" declared distanced. That "Independence" did not get her head in before the flag fell astonished a great many. Such was the faith placed in the horse and so excellent his record that previous to the trot he had plenty of backers at first choice. The ruling, however, was correct, and the boy had to go to his quarters along with the home favorite. Mr. Logan, who drove "Independence," complained that he had been crowded on the back stretch, but the patrol judges did not see it in that light, and the gelding had to take a back seat.

THE RUNNING RACE FOR $500.

The running race came next, when but four of the nine horses entered showed up—"Tom Boston," "Bigaroon," "Belmont" and "Dairyman." It was after considerable trouble that "Tom Boston" could be gotten away from the entrance gate, and with a great deal more that he was started. Mr. Blandy, the owner of the Zanesville horse, maintained that "Tom" would never go with the other horses in front of him, and made several speeches to that effect in front of the judges' stand. On the other hand, it was maintained that the many failures to start on the part of "Tom" was but a dodge on the part of his owner to make friends for the ninety-seven pounds of weight that straddled the horse, in order that, at the conclusion of the heat, the youth might ride a few times from the unlimitated. If this was the object it was

SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED,

As the well filled tile of "Tom's" rider at the end of the heat fully testified. On the tenth attempt at a start all got away except "Belmont." A call back was the consequence, and an eleventh start was made, but such was the anxiety of the colored youth who rode "Bi aroon" to get the advantage in the start that he was called to task and told by the judges that if he perslaed in his efforts to make a start that he would be put off the track. "Give 'Bigaroon' a fair show," shouted an enthusiastic individual who had just staked a ten on the "coon," and his request was echoed by several parties present who had placed their pile on the stallion. When

THE TWELFTH ATTEMPT AT A START

Was about to be made, it was discovered that "Bigaroon" wanted a nail in a plate, and another wait was the result. At last the horses got away, to the great satisfaction of the judges and the spectators, a really good start being made. "Tom Boston," got away second and maintained there until about the first quarter pole, when he closed in on "Bigaroon," who had the lead, and passing him came home in 3:46, with "Bigaroon" lapping him and "Belmont" third. At the end of the first mile, the rider of "Dairyman" discovered that he had no business in the race, and discreetly brought the Birmingham thoroughbred home "across lots," to the great disgust of the owner, Mr. Gallagher, but evidently not depriving the people of any pleasure.

WEIGHT LEFT ON THE TRACK.

When the boys came to be weighed, it was discovered that "Tom Boston's" rider had lost some of his weight. He went out carrying one hundred pounds, but only marked ninety-seven and a half when he stepped on the scale. A couple of pieces of lead, which had dropped from the saddle on "Tom," were brought in by the rider of one of the other horses, and an attempt was made to deprive the owner of his honors on the ground that he had not carried his weight. Mr. Dempsey, the owner of "Bigaroon," was particularly noisy about the affair, and maintained that, according to all established rules, the rider of a running horse had only one pound to go on, and

COULD NOT BE AWARDED THE HEAT,

He having lost two pounds and a half. Mr. Blandy then went for "Tom's" bridle and martingale, and adding their weight to the other brought down the other pound and a half, thus keeping within the rule. The justice of this proceeding, however, was questioned by many, as none of the bridles had been weighed before the start. The horse got the heat, and after much delay the matter was closed.

When the second heat of the trotting race was called Mr. Collins, the owner and driver of the mare entered as "Annie Collins," was called to the judges stand and informed that

"ANNIE COLLINS" HAD BEEN FRAUDULENTLY EN-

TERED

—in a word that "Annie Collins" was not "Annie Collins" but on the word of several gentlemen present was "Virginia Maid" a horse that had no right to enter for the 2:28 race. Collins maintained that he had bought the mare some time ago and had always called her "Annie Collins." The judges then announced that they would swear Collins as to the facts in the case but he said that "he would be sworn" no matter how he stepped to the bars. The judges then informed Collins that they ruled the mare out and that she should not run again in the race. The driver maintained that he would trot the race, when the judges told him that it he did it would be under protest, and Collins left the stand. This doubtless explains why the reporters were ousted from the judges' stand, at the request of Mr. Collins, as he, evidently was aware that they had already learned all the details that "Ann ie Collins" was nothing other than the "Virginia Maid" and might tell. (*Verbum Sat.*)

SECOND HEAT OF THE TROTTING RACE.

The second heat was effected without anything worth of note occurring. "Huntress" crossing the score in 2:32¾, with "Ohio Boy" second, "Annie Collins" third and "Black Mack" fourth.

The second heat of the running race being called the horses appeared pretty promptly. "Belmont," went to the score and got the first flag, leaving his shutters down, and straddled by another boy. The same trouble that had characterized the start in the first heat was repeated. "Tom" did not want to go, but on second thoughts wheeled in, and the three horses started and

A HIGHLY INTERESTING RACE

Ensued, "Tom Boston" and "Bigaroon" doing some excellent work, especially on the first mile, but Mr. Blandy's horse came in first in 3:47½, winning the race, amid great cheering. "Belmont" made second and "Bigaroon," from the fact that her driver failed to get in at the end of the third half mile, trimming the two miles had been accomplished, dropped into the third place.

The third heat of the trotting race ensued and like its predecessors ended in

THE USUAL HUNTRESS"

Who won the heat and race in 2:32½, "Ohio Boy" making second, and "Annie Collins" third, "Black Mack" being drawn. The start made in this race was the prettiest of the week, the horses in crossing the score being neck and neck.

Owing to the time lost in getting the running horses off, no attempt was made to start the entries in the 2:35 race, and it was postponed until one o'clock this afternoon, when it will come off in connection with several other exhibitions of goodstock. The judges say the time to sports should take this opportunity of seeing the races this afternoon, as they will probably be the last of the season.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND PARK FALL MEETING, October 27, 1871.—Purse $1,000 for 2:28 horses:

Aldin Goldsmith b. m. "Huntress"	1	1	1
R. S. Briggs b. g. "Ohio Boy"	2	3	2
S. D. Karns bl. g. "Black Mack"	4	2	3
Thos. Collins br. m. "Annie Collins"	3	4	dr.
John Watson s. m. "Annie Watson"	D		
R. G. Logan b. g. "Independence"	D		

Time—2:32, 2:32½, 2:32¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse 500; running; two-mile heats; best 2 in 3 to rule:

Henry Blandy c. s. "Tom Boston"	1
R. E. Clovert s. s. "Bigaroon"	2
R. A. Dempsey b. s. "Belmont"	3
J. Gallagher s. g. "Dairyman"	Dist.

Time—3:46, 3:47½.

SUNDAY'S RACE.

This afternoon, in addition to the "2:35" trot advertised for yesterday, there will be a pacing race between b. g. "Harry," r. g. "Gipsey Tom," br. g. "Hatting Jim," gr. g. "Goldwater Bill," and b. m. "Nancy," for a purse of $150, free of entry. The race will be mile heats, three in five, distance barred. Some excellent sport is anticipated.

Runway Accident.

Thomas Cunningham, a driver in the employ of Rody Patterson, met with a severe accident last evening. About five o'clock he was driving a carriage along Liberty street, near Twentieth, when the horses took fright and dashed down Twentieth street, and in the corner of Penn collided with a lamp post. Mr. Cunningham was thrown off the carriage and one of the wheels passed over his face breaking the cheek bone and otherwise bruising him. The horses were caught soon after. Cunningham was taken to the drug store near by where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Kearns, after which he was removed to his home in Virgin alley.

Attempted Swindle.

Last evening some would-be swindler attempted to defraud Mr. Holtzheimer, of the Continental Restaurant, of twenty-five dollars. Shortly after dark a boy entered the Continental with a note, purporting to be written by Fred. Schmidt, and asking Mr. Holtzheimer to cash an accompanying check, signed by Frank Hogle. Both signatures were forgeries. Fortunately Mr. Holtzheimer was out at the time the boy called or he would have been short just twenty-five dollars.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

AN information was made against Alderman Donaldson before Alderman Bulford, for misdemeanor in office. The Alderman was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial at court.

WM. THOMPSON preferred a charge of larceny yesterday before Alderman Crist against David Dunn, alleging that the accused stole a valuable mare. Warrant issued.

WE regret to learn that Rev. J. R. Clark is now lying dangerously ill at his residence on Stockton avenue, and that but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

SAMUEL BENNETT, an insane man, was found wandering on the streets yesterday, and conveyed to the mayor's office. He stated that he was from Belvidere, Illinois, where he had some relatives living, and wished to return. The Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor secured him a ticket for that locality, and he started on his journey last evening.

JEREMIAH KAUFMAN, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, met with an accident at the outer depot, yesterday morning, which resulted fatally in a few minutes. About eight o'clock the deceased endeavored to get upon a train that was backing past another train standing upon a switch, and before he could get on the car he was caught between the trains and forced round and round, receiving fatal injuries. Coroner West held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the Yard Master at the outer depot be more careful when trains meet at the outer depot. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He resided in Spring alley, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, Mrs. McGavin, a washerwoman, who resides on Bayard street, put her son John, a lad aged ten years, in a room in the second story of the house to keep him out of mischief. A short time afterthis imprisonment, the mother was informed that her son had escaped, having got on a shed and thence to the ground. Fearing the worst, she rushed up stairs and found that her trunk had been broken open and seventy-five dollars, all the money in the house, been extracted. She traced her son to Federal street, where she found him looking in a show window, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in arresting him and conveying him to his home. All the money, except sixty cents, was found in his possession. The lad was again put in a room on the second story, when he again made his escape, and has not since been heard from.

FIRE AT NEVILLE STATION.

A Double Stone Dwelling Destroyed—Loss $2 000.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, dames were discovered issuing from the second story of a large double stone dwelling located on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Neville Station, about four miles below the city. The flames spread rapidly, and in a very short time the entire building was destroyed, only the walls remaining standing. As there was no water in the vicinity, no effort was made to save the building, those present directing their efforts to the station house adjoining, which fortunately was saved. Although the fire made rapid progress, the occupants of the house succeeded in carrying out most of their furniture.

The building fronted forty feet on the railroad, and was sixteen feet deep and two stories in height, with a finished attic. The property belonged to the estate of James Sterrett, and was occupied by Wm. Brooke, Thomas O'Connor and another family.

The loss will reach about two thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

WHAT A LOVELY SPOT.

Of all the sanitarian property which has been offered to the public within the last six months, no piece or spot of ground has been offered that is so naturally beautiful as the property lately owned by R. Semple, in Oakland. Fronting on Fifth avenue and adjoining the car station, and now laid out into building lots. Indeed it might be called the residise of Allegheny county. The entire surroundings are so charming and attractive that every one who takes the trouble to view this land exclaims "what a lovely spot." Workingmen, merchants and capitalists, leave your harrow streets and alleys, here is a chance to secure a home in the country and yet you are in the city. Gas, water and sidewalks adjoining. Sale to-day at ten o'clock A. M., and continue during two days. Terms one-fourth cash, balance in five annual payments. Twenty-five dollars must be paid to the auctioneer on account of each purchase.

LARGEST STOCK

Of variety goods at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

THE DIFFERENCE

Between the Estey cottage organ and all other reed organs offered to the public is so great in favor of the Estey that to hear them is to be convinced of their superiority. In this instrument ALONE can be found the pure pipe tones of the Cathedral organ. Although other makers have endeavored to imitate it by illegally appropriating patents belonging to Estey, they have signally failed to produce an organ to compare in power and beauty of tone with the Estey. Prices from $100 to $500. Payments arranged to suit purchasers. BARR & RANKE, General Agents, 12 Sixth street, late St. Clair street.

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES

For one dollar, at Evans's Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

RELIEF

Can be given to all annoyed with Rats, Mice or Roaches, by using Abie's Vermin Exterminator. Sold by druggists and dealers.

HEAVY SILVER-PLATED WARE

At Evans's Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

MY GOLLY, HOW IT FOTCHES 'EM.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is the best thing I ever seed for killin' Rats, Mice and Roaches and oder varmints. Try it, honey. It am sold by druggists and dealers every where.

SOLID GOLD CHAINS

For Ladies, at Evans's Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

"Time is money," and those who use the "Dollar Reward Soap" save time and make money. For sale by all grocers.

EMBLEM PINS.

Full assortment, solid gold, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.

The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of coughs, colds, and throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety. THS

GAME FISH AND OYSTERS.

The Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms.

The season for game is at hand, and Mr. George Reinoman, proprietor of the Opera House dining rooms, as is characteristic of him, has effected arrangements for having the best the market affords at times with the best and freshest game of every description to be obtained in this market. His game list includes venison, turkey, ducks, pheasants, quail, prairie chickens, snipe, &c. Oysters are also a specialty at this establishment, and at no place in the city can a better meal be obtained than at the Opera House dining rooms. The billiard rooms are the best in the city, and the most comfortable and convenient.

Cundurango

Is now being used by many of the principal physicians in the country for cancer and scrofula with the most extraordinary results. Sold by McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street and opposite postoffice.

The Tripartite Bridge

Will undoubtedly be an accomplished fact in the near future. In the meantime, however, we propose to continue as heretofore to sell Notions, Brushes, &c., wholesale and retail. J. D. Thompson & Co., No. 240 Liberty street.

Cundurango

Is now being used by many of the principal physicians in the country for cancer and scrofula with the most extraordinary results. Sold by McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street and opposite postoffice.

Read the Prices

At Jas. Hoag's, Jr., 168 Federal street, directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, Allegheny. All fresh, gilt bead, cut-glass window shades, complete set fixtures included; at forty cents, yard wide floor cloths, warranted to wear well; at eight cents, best paper worth ten cents; at twelve cents, wall paper worth from fifteen to eighteen cents; glazed paper twenty cents; gilt, fifty cents. Please call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere. Jas. Hoag, Jr., directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, 168 Federal street, Allegheny. THS

Cheap Umbrellas.

At the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Racing To-Day.

Better time has been made by Dexter and Goldsmith's Maid than 2:40; but the great human race is to-day between the two great establishments engaging in the Brush and Notion line. Call and be convinced.

Cundurango

Cures cancer, scrofula, etc., in the most extraordinary manner. Get the genuine at McClarran & McKennan's drug stores, 85 Market street and opposite postoffice.

Silver Plated Castors.

Only one dollar, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

China, Glass and Queensware

Sold cheap at the China store No. 100 Wood street.

Spotted Like Dominoes.

The teeth soon become speckled if every defective tooth be not repaired at the first beginning with gold. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel imperishable and indestructible.

Cundurango.

The great cancer remedy, the genuine sold by McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, and opposite the postoffice.

Fine Table Cutlery

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

Cheapest Goods

In the city at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

At the China Store, No. 100 Wood street, offer extra low prices to country merchants in china, glass and queensware.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Only one dollar, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Silver Plated Ware

At the China Store No. 100 Wood street.

"Burnett's Cologne Water

Is preferred to the German by the fashion."—*Home Journal.*

For sale at retail as well as wholesale by John F. Henry, 8 College Place, New York.

Fine Cutlery.

At the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

We Cannot All Be Great

Or perform some stirring deed to arrest the attention of mankind; but we can and do that which is infinitely more useful, by contributing to their comfort and happiness in supplying the wants of the people with everything in the Brush and Notion line, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, No. 240 Liberty street.

For Irritation of the Scalp,

Apply *Burnett's Cocoaine* night and morning.

Wines and Liquors.

Mr. R. H. Lubbers, wholesale wine dealer, No. 16 Clair street, has just received cases of Mumm & Co.'s, Sons, celebrated Golden Eagle Wine. He has also on hand a full stock of imported wines, brandies and pure Rye Whisky.

A Fine

Assortment of China Glass and Queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Country Merchants

Will find a large stock of goods selling cheap at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

DIED.

WILSON—In Philadelphia, on the 25th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, late of this city, aged eighty-five years.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, on SATURDAY, 28th instant, at 10:45 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOULTON—On October 26th, 1871, CATHARINE BOULTON, wife of D. H. Boulton, aged forty years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of William Ayres, Sharpsburg, at 2 P. M. TO-DAY.

RELIGIOUS.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, Pastor. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the PASTOR. SIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. TO-MORROW (Sunday) The Non-Producer" at 3 P. M.—"Woman's Position." Sabbath School after morning service. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner Third avenue and Grant street. Rev. WM. V. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Mr. Van De Mark will give the fifth lecture of the Bible Series on the Subject—"The Quack Frog." A cordial invitation to the public. Seats free.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,
Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It imparts a rich relish to every variety of meat, game or fish. Beware of imitations, and observe that our names are on the wrapper, label and bottle. Sold by dealers generally throughout the world. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK. TTHS

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other Articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 2012, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

October 27th, 1871—List No. 34.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

[Hereafter the letter-list will be published on Wednesday morning, instead of Friday, as heretofore.]

LADIES' LIST.

Aker Mary
Aitbeck Nettie
Alvridge Mary C
Aikens Sarah
Bacon Ella A
Bailey Thos F Mrs
Bagshott Alice V
Beeler Kate
Benchhoff A V
Birchie Nellie
Brooks Mary H
Bright S L
Bryan M A (2)
Brady Mary
Buckingham Alice
Calhoun Ella R
Calhoun Etta R
Carey Annie
Cartwright G H
Calvin Katie
Collins Mrs John
Conwell Mary
Coatlett S
Coulter Albert Mrs
Crider Larina
Cronse E
Day Lide
Day Hattie
Dawson Lizzie
Devlin Mary
Dunlap Anna M
Dishtal Clara
Dooley Ella
Dougherty Miss
Donnelly Miss
Donald Mrs
Dorn S A
Duffy Mary
Evans Jane
Finley Marion
Fiely Annie
Feirel Minnie
Fleming Lydia
Flynn C
Fulton Jane D
Fenton Mary
Fox E A
Garnosse Susan
Goodrod J F
Garwick Clara
Gillon Annie
Moore Scott
Mosely, Rahm & Co
Mossett Geo
Myers & Holmes
Myers Dr Fred
Murray Thos
Murray Park
Murphy Peter
Murphy Thos
Murphy Francis
Munch Jno
Mullin Jno
Murdoch R
Murdoch M
Mullican Jos
Munn Thos
Mulhatten Jos
McCabe Park
McCain S J
McCarthey Jno
McClintock M K
McClure & Eaton
McClurg Rose
McCullough Wm
McCullough M J
McCurry Alex T.
McCutcheon William
McCormick Jno
McDonald Jno
McDonald Jno A
McDonald A J
McDonald J M
McDonald Robt
McDonald A E
McDonald R M
McKwin Thos
McFarren P
McFarland J W
McGowan Mr
McGain Jas
McDonough P
McGuire R E
McHall
McHenry M
McIntosh Jas
McIntosh
McIntosh Kenneth
Wyatt Rev D
Wyohe, Rankin & Co
Wright Rev D C
Wright Henry
Wright Jas
Yaud Alex O
Young Jas
Young W
Yeagley J A
Yingham W S
Yost Chas

AMUSEMENTS.

Jas Robins Circus
Forepaugh's Circus 2
Unsworth's Minstrels

VARIETY.

M D L 2
R W H
American Life Insurance Co
Howe Plain Mill
Cabinet Makers, Union
American Knitting Machine Co
Preston Co Journal
Erie Iron Co
P B & G Packett Co
Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan R R Co
Friendship Hotel
Steamer Collier, Harper and owners, 9th St, 17th ward
Germ M E Church
Ardesco Oil Co
Steamer West Virginia
Unitarian Church
La Belle Iron Works
St Andrews Society
Fire Insurance Co

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 28th, 1871, last appearance of Miss Waite.

Annie Waite and W. H. Leake,

When will be produced the drama taken from Dumas celebrated work entitled

THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

To conclude with the roaring farce HUNTING A TURTLE.

PERIL MATINEE	2 P. M.	PERIL MATINEE
PERIL MATINEE		PERIL MATINEE
PERIL MATINEE	2 P. M.	PERIL MATINEE
PERIL MATINEE		PERIL MATINEE

Monday Evening—First appearance of C. W. COULDOCK.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. REAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON.

Grand Family Matinee at 2½ P. M. Will be presented the great emotional drama, in 4 acts, of

EAST LYNNE.

Lady Isabel.....Miss A. L. Dargon.
Madame Vine.....
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON AT 2:30
To-night last chance to see BURNING OF CHICAGO.
Fattie Stewart, the Funniest Man in the World, Toney Harvey, Ned Wade, Joe Hey and Mort Avery, Lucy Gilmetto, Flora Benton, Clara Burton, Gussie Warren